

Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

John Galloway is being burned in effigy at ratification meetings. He will be remembered only as the slanderer of Kansas.

It is stated that Hon. William P. Hackney has disposed of all his property in Winfield to Mrs. Nancy Vandeventer, for \$150,000.

Mr. Thurman is of the opinion that the Democratic Waterloo was brought about chiefly by the Grand Army of the Republic. The boys did their duty, and no mistake.

The election of a Republican congressman in the second district of Louisiana is a subject for congratulation. The usual Democratic majority in the district is nearly 1400.

The maddest man in the business these days is the Democratic editor who opens up a box of cheap blankets, free commerce and Cleveland and reform.

A wonderful waterfall has been discovered near Rible Creek, Col., that is said to rival Niagara in beauty, though not a volume of water. It was discovered by a hunting party last month and is believed never to have been visited by white men.

A contemporary says no administration will hereafter dare to tamper with the tariff. That is nonsense. The tariff is the main issue of the immediate future, and the first and most serious business of the senate and the incoming administration will be the carrying out of the revision begun.

It is said that the prohibitionists of the country and especially of New York and Kansas are very unhappy. Well, they ought to be. They got down into the dirt to serve the Democratic party, pulled the preachers down with them and then flouted the only party that ever encouraged them or sustained them.

The decision of the Bell telephone case in favor of the government is construed by some as an additional rebuke to Mr. Cleveland for selecting and retaining in his cabinet a man of the record of Attorney General Garland in that connection. Justice is sometimes slow in righting wrongs, but it never makes any mistakes.

The proposition of the Adams Express company to extend its service across the Atlantic and throughout Europe is an important move, not only to its own business, but also to the business public, inasmuch as it will provide a convenience that cannot fail to facilitate business intercourse between the nations and peoples of the civilized world.

The decision of the United States supreme court of the Bell Telephone case, wherein the government sought to vacate two patents issued to Alexander Bell, in favor of the United States not only puts to rest that long contested case, but establishes a point that will put an end to much litigation, while the benefits to the public to result therefrom are incalculable.

The result of the election in No Man's Land is a strong endorsement of the current move looking to the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. The people already there favor the general plan involved in the movement that the convention to be held in next week. Everything indicates that the Oklahoma question is engendering universal attention and interest throughout the country, particularly the west and southwest.

The mugwumps will be bounced first. Ben Harrison's hatred for a mugwump is only exceeded by the body of his party itself. The mugwump is a civil service crank who believes in an office aristocracy and a life tenure. Old Phelps and all his ilk and gang will feel old Ben's boot instanter should they fail to find in their resignations by the 4th of March. As for the Democrats, they will be weeded out by degrees and gently.

R. C. Van Horn, city circulator of the Kansas City Journal, and son of the editor of that paper, died Monday of quick consumption. The press of the country join in sincere condolence to the veteran editor of the Journal in his sad bereavement. This is the second son Col. Van Horn has lost within two years, the other, a younger one, dying a little less than two years ago from the effects of injuries received in an accident.

The first opinion rendered by Chief Justice Fuller was in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The opinion reverses the decision of the lower court ordering the Western Union company to pay taxes on messages other than those sent entirely within the limits of the state. The opinion is characterized by exceeding brevity and conciseness, two elements in which the opinions of the courts are generally lacking.

Chairman Quay is said to have won \$100,000 on Harrison's election. The Emporia Republican observes that a campaign manager who is personally interested to the extent of \$100,000 in addition to reputation is not likely to allow the campaign to drag on his hands. The senator explains, however, that the wagers were drawn out of him by persistent banter from political opponents and in defense of his party and himself. In the latter view of the case all Republicans are glad of his success, whether they approve of betting or not.

The experiment of heating trains by steam has been successfully tested by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, and now through vestibuled trains of that company, are equipped with steam heating apparatus. As rapidly as possible, all through trains on the various other lines of the railway will be provided with the appliances for the heating of their coaches by steam. This settles the question of the practicability of heating passenger coaches by the means of the disastrous stove. The cost of equipping cars for steam heating cannot be greatly in excess of the old methods. It is hoped the railroads will all follow the lead of the C. M. & St. P. in this matter and thus avoid the necessity of compulsory legislation on the subject.

IN SOME DIRECTIONS.

From the Capital-Commonwealth.

The Wichita Eagle claims that Sedgwick is the banner county of Kansas because the total vote looks up 10,000, as follows:

Republican electors.....	6,071
Democratic electors.....	4,025
Union Labor electors.....	618
Prohibition electors.....	223
Total.....	11,937

Let us examine the returns and see how Shawnee compares with Sedgwick: Republican electors..... 7,073 Democratic electors..... 3,145 Union Labor electors..... 117 Prohibition electors..... 223 Total..... 11,563

Thus it will be seen that Shawnee leads Sedgwick 365 votes. In her Republican vote Shawnee leads Sedgwick 1,001 while the latter beats us by 882 in its Democratic vote, and 901 in its Union Labor vote. Sedgwick beats Shawnee in only a few unimportant things.

KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA.

Judge Gregory and H. C. St. John of Garden City were interviewed recently upon the subject of opening Oklahoma and in answer to the question of what effect it would have upon the future of Kansas, the first named gentleman said:

I believe it would be best to open Oklahoma as soon as possible if the corrupt lobbyists, who have schemes on foot in connection with it, can be checked and the land held strictly on actual homestead purposes. The injury to Kansas will be slight, and temporary. Every available acre will be snatched up in a few weeks and the overflow into Kansas will compensate us many fold for all we lose at first. Speculation will run riot, people will pay many times what land is worth in the excitement, simply to get claims. rival territorial claims will be numerous, bitter, and in the end will be costly to many; but that will be the case whenever it is opened and it may as well be done sooner as later. Oklahoma is merely an ideal that can only be removed by giving people their coveted chance to own it.

H. C. St. John, land attorney, says: "Yes, Oklahoma ought to be thrown open for settlement. It is a fine body of land; has timber, water, coal and minerals; the Indians don't need it and it would furnish homes to many people who need them. It is a splendid territory for any other government land. It won't injure Kansas a particle, but will make an additional market on what we raise. It would be a good thing and the sooner the better."

WARNER MILLER ON HIGH LICENSES.

Senator Warner Miller, the defeated Republican candidate for governor of New York, in an interview at his home a few days since said:

"The tariff was the main question. This is the main question in which the Republican party won, although the soldier vote helped largely. But the tariff was the main issue, and that is settled for a long time to come. The vote indicates that the country is in favor of a protective tariff. Business can now go on with stability, and business men may feel that things are not to be changed every time the wind changes."

"The Republican party has revised the tariff from time to time, as necessity demanded, and will continue to do so, but the idea of protection to American labor and American industries, I will pass a tariff bill on the basis of protection to America, and not for protecting foreign manufacturers and foreign laborers."

"What will be the effect of the change in the administration to the business of the country?"

"It will almost assuredly benefit it. It will encourage and give heart to business men and lead them to increase their investments and to invest in new enterprises. It will increase production and make more of a demand for labor, and consequently the country will be more prosperous."

When asked about the surplus, Mr. Miller said:

"The surplus now on hand will be used in paying off the national debt, buying bonds and cancelling them. That is just what the Republican party always did with the surplus. What will be done with the income is another question, and depends on what the income is. If it is found to be too large it can be reduced by reducing the internal revenue and reducing the tariff on articles we cannot produce in the country, or of course we can not produce enough, such as sugar. It was not long since the debt of the nation was so large that people wondered how it ever was to be paid, and some foreign financiers thought it would not be paid. So long as we have \$1,300,000,000 of debt remaining there is plenty of room to apply the surplus on the debt."

"Do you regard the high license question as settled or out of politics?"

"Out of politics? Why it has only just come into politics in this state. It never will be settled until it is settled right. It is in politics now for more than it ever was."

This is only the first skirmish, battle has only just begun. I am satisfied with the result, as I am sure I made my canvass properly and on the right basis. The high license sentiment was growing very rapidly and if I had had time to visit all the counties of this state the result would have been otherwise. Since the Chicago convention I have visited fifty counties and made eighty speeches. I spoke in Rochester, which it was said would go strongly against me because there are so many Germans there. It is true, but Harrison did have a larger vote than I in Rochester, but I attribute to the fact that Rochester is largely interested in manufactures, and General Harrison received the votes of many protection Democrats. But I am well pleased with the result I received in Rochester. The election showed the power of the opposition to high license, and we need no longer be afraid of it. I believe my canvass not only prevented some Republicans leaving the party, but it brought back to the fold many Prohibitionists. This fight has strengthened the Republican party and put it on a higher plane. The Republican party has done all for temperance reform and for every other reform that ever was done. High license is bound to succeed, and that in a short time. The people will be satisfied with the result. The people are not going to allow 20,000 saloons to be put in without having something to say for themselves. An effort was made to down the line until it reached the enthusiasm and enthusiasm bubbled over into hallicia and a sore throat.—Kingman Courier.

It has taken the editor of the Courier almost a week to get over the election. We rejoiced and were happy over Gillett's election; then followed the news of Harrison's triumph; then we heard from Sedgwick's senator, Bentley; then from Lou Steele, of Harvey county; then from the editor of the Kansas City Journal, who down the line until it reached the enthusiasm and enthusiasm bubbled over into hallicia and a sore throat.—Kingman Courier.

In April, 1889, New York, will celebrate the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States. The celebration will begin on Monday, April 29, and will follow out as exactly as possible the procedure gone through when Washington was inaugurated in New York. President Harrison will go up from Washington with his cabinet officers, the chief justice of the United States, and other high officials. Following the precedent of General Washington's arrival on April 23, 1789, he will be met by a suitable deputation at Elizabethport, and taken thence on a government dispatch boat to the foot of Wall street, passing en route the United States and foreign ships of war and yachts of the several clubs arranged in proper order, and will be received by each, while passing the line, with the honors due his office.

The present session of the general assembly, Knights of Labor which convened at Indianapolis yesterday promises to be another protracted and stormy one. Barry, the trouble breeder, is on hand with a bundle of grievances and declares that he will have redress of his wrongs. The substance of his complaints is, in our opinion, an overweening desire to succeed Mr. Powderly as grand master workman. It is none of our quarrel, but for the good of the order our notion is that the wise thing for the general assembly to do will be to sit down on Barry with an unmistakable emphasis. One disturber can keep any body or organization in perpetual hot water and undo faster than half dozen of the best members can construct. The K. of L. has been on the verge of dissolution more than once by reason of Barry's general obstreperousness and if he is not bounced or squelched such a catastrophe will overtake it ere long.

OKLAHOMA HISTORY.

WICHITA, KAN., Nov. 14, 1888.

To the Editor of the Eagle:

I frequently see articles in your valuable paper in regard to the past history of parties heretofore connected with the Oklahoma organizations. Parties who deserve credit for their liberality and expenditures of money during the years of 1879 to 1884 are not mentioned. I wish to say this to the public that during Captain Payne's lifetime many a dollar was squandered by him unnecessarily. Most of the money was spent in the saloons; borrowed money was never returned. Two dollars to five dollars were collected from new members which was squandered unnecessarily, and a few who were Payne's bodyguard were kept up, their board and unnecessary railroad and pleasure trips made by dead beats. I know the man who paid for groceries, flour and bacon and blankets used by Payne's hangers on, and a serving instrument was never paid for and was carried away by them. I can name them. Capt. Couch never had anything to do with the Oklahoma movement till 1882. Colonel Crocker came down from Iowa in 1883. Harry Hill was not the first man to lead an Oklahoma expedition to Oklahoma either. The following citizens of Wichita of early times who spent their money and time to open up Oklahoma were Jim Steele, Geo. E. Harris, Judge Lauck, Fred Sowers, Bill Hutchison, Stafford, Goodrich, Osborn, Longmire, Brandon, Haggerty, Everett, Worrall, Nugent and others, and an early history of the Oklahoma movement and a correct copy thereof can be furnished by the undersigned, ex-vice-president and survivor for the colony, who knew Payne from 1885, in Leavenworth up to the time of his death. E. A. REDMAN.

CITIES OF KANSAS.

From the Newton Republican.

It has been suggested that the legislature limit the present but vast indefinite powers of government to cities of the first and second class. The legislature cannot be expected to rise to the point of abolishing these absurdities altogether, but the power, freely exercised by such of confiscating and destroying private property, and of endangering the public health, should certainly be made the subject of controlling legislation. A city council, aided and abetted by a blundering city engineer and a worthless street commissioner, has heretofore been subject to no control. They have not one, but many times, entered on private grounds, destroyed the labor of years, torn up the roads, and made for months together public and private thoroughfares; destroyed natural drainage and filled a city with malaria and death, under the single pretense of "improvement." The measure of relief proposed is a mild one, it is that where a street grade has been raised, it is to be changed except by act of the legislature. This should pass, and should be the first of a series of acts defining the rights of the citizen as against petty municipal despotisms.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Some interesting statistics of crime in the United States are given in a paper read by F. H. Wines at the Boston Prison congress. They are compiled from the United States census of 1880. The largest rate of crime is in California, beginning with the worst of West Indies, Spain, South America, China, Italy, Australia, Ireland, Scotland, France, England, British America, Russia, Germany, Poland, Wales, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Scandinavia and Austria-Hungary. Texas and California furnish the largest number of murderers. Pennsylvania of forgers; New York of counterfeiters; Texas of mail robbers; North Carolina and Tennessee of illicit distillers; Massachusetts of offenders against the law of chastity; and New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania of the drunkards. Leaving out the juvenile criminals in reformatory institutions, there were 58,569 actual criminals in the prisons of the country, nine-tenths of whom were males. Among these prisoners, in round numbers, were 4,000 murderers, 3,000 persons convicted of assault, 1,000 of rape, 9,000 of burglary, nearly 2,000 highway robbers, 1,000 forgers and nearly 17,000 common thieves. The average was 29-1-2, and more than one-fourth were under 25.

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Judge John Martin's ward showed the largest Republican gain in Topeka.—A.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TRUSTS.

Pasadena, Cal., Union.

We shall find that in nearly all things there will be a little change in the machine caused by the election. The great monopolists have been the outgrowth of the last twenty years of the government's life, are just as threatening as they were when the president pronounced against them, and congress considered its various plans for relief, even to the very last days of its session. Suits have been recently begun in San Francisco to dissolve the corporation known as the American Sugar refinery, on the ground that it has become a member of the sugar trust. In New York the same proceedings against members of the trust are being taken. The ground is taken that the franchises granted to corporations must not be used for any "combine" with others, but are to be solely exercised in the business of the corporation itself; and when it gives up its control of its own affairs by entering a combination, the prosecution is taken on the ground that the franchises granted to corporations must not be used for any "combine" with others, but are to be solely exercised in the business of the corporation itself; and when it gives up its control of its own affairs by entering a combination, the prosecution is taken on the ground that the franchises granted to corporations must not be used for any "combine" with others, but are to be solely exercised in the business of the corporation itself; and when it gives up its control of its own affairs by entering a combination, the prosecution is taken on the ground that the franchises granted to corporations must not be used for any "combine" with others, but are to be solely exercised in the business of the corporation itself; 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